RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 7th December, 1998/ 16 *Agrahayana,* 1920 *(Saka)*

The House met at Eleven of the clock. **Mr. Chairman** *in the chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*101. [*The Questioner* **(Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo)** *was absent. For answer,* vide col. 35 *infra.]*

*102. [*The Questioners* **(Shri P. Prabhakar Reddy and Shri Ghufran Azam)** *were absent. For answer,* vide col. 35 *infra.]*

Dumping by MNCs

*103. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instances of dumping by MNCs to kill the domestic industry and market have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, how many cases of dumping have so far been identified and the action initiated;

(c) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that Alcatel and the MNCs have dumped telecommunication equipment at the cost of raw material; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to investigate the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE): (a) and (b) List of cases till date wherein the Designated Authority appointed under the Customs Tariff Act and the Rules made thereunder has recommended anti-dumping duties, provisional or definitive, or where investigations have been initiated and are pending for recommendations are given in the enclosed statement. (*See* below).

(c) and (b) There is no petition in the form and manner prescribed by the Designated Authority that has been received or is pending alleging dumping of telecommunication equipment by Alcatel and the MNCs with the Designated Authority. Any petition as and when received is considered on its merits.

Statement

A. Cases where Definitive (Final) Anti Dumping Duties imposed

Product	Country	Range of Duty Recommended/Imposed (Rs. per unit)
1. PVC Resin*	Brazil, Mexico, Korea RP USA	504-2036/MT
2. Bisphenol-A**	Japan	7477/MT
3. Potassium Permanganate	China PR	5992/MT
4. Isobutyl Benzene $	China PR	10634/MT
5. 3,4,5 Trimethoxy Benzaldehyde	China PR	237/Kg
6.Theophylline, Caffeine	China PR	108, 101/Kg

Product	Country	Range of Duty Recommended/Imposed (Rs. per unit)
7. Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber	Japan	19306/MT
8. Bisphenol-A	Brazil, Russia	10263, 12559/MT
9. Sodium Ferrocyanide	China PR	16358/MT to 20287/MT
10. Dead Burnt Magnesite (DBM)	China PR	1333/MT to 1925/MT
11. Low Carbon Ferro Chrome (LCFC)	Russia Kazakhastan	10900 to 18600/MT 18500/MT
12. 8-Hydroxyquinoline	China PR	183/kg to 206/kg
13. Bisphenol-A	USA	10,000/MT
14. Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber	Germany, Korea RP	13255, 8316/MT
15. Acrylic fibres	USA, Thailand, Korea RP	6.30 to 42.93 per kg
16.Catalysts	Denmark	21.24-192.01 per ltr.
17. Graphite Electrodes	***	5517-30997 pmt
18. Newsprint $$	USA, Canada, Russia	Reference price 22958-26696 pmt
19. PTA	Thailand, Korea RP, Indonesia	Rs. 1130-3375 pmt
20. Vitamin-C	Japan, China PR	27.59-61.96 per kg.
21. Magnesium	China PR	Reference price 157005
22. Metallurgical Coke	China PR	Reference price 4763
23. Polystyrene	Korea RP, Japan, Taiwan, Malaysia	Rs. 1963-13493 pmt
24. Hot Rolled Coils, Sheets, Plates, Strips	Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhastan	Reference price Rs. 14300-22000

* Duties recommended to be discontinued on 23.12.1997 after review.
*** USA, China, Spain, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Austria, France
$$ Notification by MOF not yet issued

B. *Cases recommended for provisional duties and investigation in progress*

Product	Country	Date of initiation	Recommendation date
1. Lovastatin	China PR	22.12.97	23.09.1998
2. Acrylic Fibre	Spain, Portugal, Japan, Italy	07.01.98	20.10.1998
3. Calcium Carbide	China PR, Romania	28.01.98	24.08.1998
4. P Tert Butyl Catechol	France	19.02.98	26.11.1998
5. Ortho Chloro Benzaldehide	China PR	19.02.98	14.10.1998
6. Citric Acid	China PR	18.03.98	20.10.1998
7. Industrial Sewing Needles	****	16.01.98	02.12.1998

**** Germany, Korea RP, China PR, Japan, & Cez. Republic

C. *Cases under investigation for provisional duties*

Product	Date of Initiation	Country
1. Fused Magnesia	05.11.97	China PR
2. SBR	07.04.98	++
3. Photographic paper	07.05.98	UK, Germany
4. EPDM	20.05.98	Japan
5. Acrylic Fibre-Mexico	30.07.98	Mexico

++ Japan, Korea RP, Turkey, China, Taiwan, USA, Germany, France

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has given three categories of cases; the first is cases where definitive Anti-Dumping Duties were imposed; the second is cases recommended for provisional duties and investigation in process and the third is cases under investigation for provisional duties. From the list, it is very clear that in a short time after we had signed the WTO, there are a large number of cases of dumping of various manufactured goods and commodities. If we go through the list, we find that China is the major country which is trying to dump its products and then there are other countries as well. I would like to know whether this designated authority is an independent authority or whether there is a tribunal constituted in order to

enable the people to make applications or whether there is any law enacted for this purpose.

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Sir, I have already stated in my answer that it is under the Customs Tariff Act and the rules made thereunder. There is an independent authority called the Directorate of Anti-Dumping. Recently, after I took over as Commerce Minister, I established a full-fledged Directorate. Earlier it was not there. The idea is whenever there is any petition received complaining of dumping, the authority will make investigations. It is in the nature of a quasi-judicial authority and it will give opportunity to both the parties and after hearing both the parties the authority will decide upon it independently, not under Government influence.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: My second supplementary is, there is a complaint by the Indian Telephone Industries that Alcatel with whom they are having a collaborative mechanism also, recently have dumped the telephone lines at the cost of raw material thereby making the Indian Telephone Industry not competitive in the Telecom Industry. Though the answer given is, "There is no petition pending as far as ITI is concerned; I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in such cases there is any mechanism wherein *suo-motu* such cases will be verified by the vigilance agency. Even though so many reasons are there in the MNC, they may not be able to file a petition. But there is a fact that in this case, in Alcatel they reach the ITI and the Labour Unions of the Indian Telephone Industries have been insisting that it is a Government PSU, they may not have come out with a petition. But the fact is that Alcatel is competing in spite of having a collaborative agreement with the Indian Telecom Industry, thereby the Indian Telcom Industry is losing heavily. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any system wherein *suo motu* such things would be enquired into.

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: As far as my information goes, till date there has not been any petition; not even a letter complaining that Alcatel is dumping the instruments. The Directorate of Anti-dumping will take cognizance, as the Supreme Court or the High Court directs, by receiving just a post-card complaining of some injustice done to the party. Similarly, this Directorate also takes cognizance and initiates the process immediately. But so far, no such petition or even a letter has been filed. I have got it verified. Even the Telecommunication Ministry have also said that there is no question of dumping.

श्री राघवजी: सभापति महोदय, ऐंटी डंपिंग ड्यूटीज़ लगाने की अनेक शिकायतें होती हैं और इन्हें लगाने के लिए पिटीशंस आते हैं लेकिन उन पिटीशंस का निपटारा करने में बहुत विलंब होता है। अभी जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है, इसे यदि आप देखेंगे तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि अधिकांश पिटीशंस में 9 महीने से लेकर 12 महीने तक डिले हुआ है। इंडस्ट्रियल स्यूइंग मशींस जनवरी में कार्यवाही इनिशियेट हुई थीं और इसका रिकमंडेशन हुआ है दिसंबर में। अगर एक साल निकल जाए तब तक तो कितना ही माल डंप हो जाता है। इसके लिए क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कोई ऐसे नियम बनाने जा रहे हैं जिससे यह निपटारा जल्दी होने लगे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे कितने पिटीशंस हैं, जो पिछले एक वर्ष में आपने रिजेक्ट कर दिए हैं, उसमें ऐंटी डंपिंग ड्यूटी लगाने से इंकार कर दिया या रिकमेंड नहीं की?

श्री राम कृष्ण हेगड़े: पहले सवाल का जवाब तो यह है कि कुछ तो देर लगती है क्योंकि सारा प्रोसीजर कंपलीट करना होता है; लेकिन जितनी जल्दी इसका डिसीजन ले सकें, हम लेते हैं।

मैं माननीय सदस्य साहब को बताना चाहूंगा कि जहां पर जितना समय लगता है किसी एक केस को डिसाइड करने में थोड़ा बहुत उतना ही समय दूसरे देशों में भी लगता है और यह एक कायदे के मुताबिक हमें करना पड़ता है। मैंने इस स्टेटमेंट के साथ एक दूसरा स्टेटमेंट भी दिया है। उससे बिल्कुल जाहिर है कि 24 केसेज में एंटी डम्पिंग लेवी हमने लागू की है और प्रोविजनल एंटी डम्पिंग ड्यूटी 7 केसेज में हमने किया है। अगर एक केस को फाइनल डिसीजन देने में जरा देर होती है तब प्रोविजनल एंटी डम्पिंग ड्यूटी लगा सकते हैं।

SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Sir, there is a general impression that in our approach to issues of dumping and anti-dumping, we are a little hesitant when it is a question of taking action against the Western countries, whereas if it is a case of moving against a relatively weak country like Russia or Belarus, we do not hesitate to take decisions. Now, for example, in the recent instance, in the case of steel categories we moved, but there are several other instances where our domestic firms have complained about the difficulties they are facing because of things being dumped in our system by Western Governments, but we have moved very slowly. Now, I would be happy if the Minister can respond to this particular impression that has been created. But, secondly,—and this is a much more substantive point—with the setting in of economic depression, there will be an explosion of efforts at dumping by several countries around the world. For example, as 'bigger my neighbour' policy, they keep on trying dumping in our country in order to protect their employment at home. Therefore, despite the Minister's outsay that there are optimistic assumptions about the way the Directorate of Anti-Dumping is operating, I think that we have to inject speed into the system; we have to make it a more expanded body so that—if, for example, in a particular week, there are 15 or 16 anti-dumping complaints lodged,—our entities are in a position to deal with them on an immediate basis. Here, perhaps, there will be a need to change our laws. This Lugubrious Way of saying that we have a semi-judicial process, that we have to honour that procedure, etc., etc., will not, perhaps, do in the kind of situation that might arise. Would the Commerce Minister kindly respond to some of these worries that some of us do feel at this point of time?

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Sir, it is not true that this authority has not taken action or that it is hesitating to take action in regard to anti-dumping against, what you call, big countries. There is no discrimination against anybody. We have to decide on the basis of three principles: firstly, the existence of dumping, secondly, the existence of injury and thirdly, the causal link between dumping and injury. We do not consider which country is responsible for this. I have a list — I am prepared to place it on the Table of the House — which shows that in the case of countries like Brazil, Mexico, USA, Japan, China, Russia, Kazakhistan, Thailand, Korea and Canada, goods imported from these countries have been subjected to anti-dumping legislation. Hon. Member Dr. Mitra is the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Commerce; I am eagerly looking forward to the report of the Standing Committee and whatever recommendation this Committee makes, both in regard to improvement of the working of this Ministry and also in regard to the policy changes, I would consider them with great respect.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Commerce Minister as to what is happening regarding dumping of a huge amount of sugar from Pakistan. The Indian industry is suffering at the cost of Pakistani sugar. Very soon, the country will see that just like onions, sugar will also become a scarce commodity if the Government does not rectify the situation.

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Sir, it is not true that sugar is being dumped in Indian market by Pakistan. We have imported sugar from Pakistan. Last year, we exported to Pakistan. The hon. Member, I am sure is aware that Pakistan is one of the SAARC countries, and before 2003, there should be free trade. The unauthorised and unofficial trade between India and Pakistan may be 50 or 100 times more than the official trade, and both the countries are aware of it. We need several things from Pakistan and Pakistan needs several things from India. Then, why don't you open this trade? Therefore, if the hon. Member is under the impression that

Pakistan is dumping sugar in the Indian market, it is not correct.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the hon. Minister was very categorical in saying that the anti-dumping measures are very strong. The anti-dumping issue is going to become an important issue in the coming years, specially in the present world scenario when there is recession and every country, including the European countries wants to dump its goods in other countries. We know the case of steel. There was 250 million tonnes of surplus steel production. This surplus production of steel is posing a great danger and these countries may dump their goods wherever they like. So, it is necessary for our country to strengthen the anti-dumping measures, including the laws and regulations. There is already a complaint from the industry that the anti-dumping measures are very inadequate and the whole institutional mechanism itself has to be strengthened. This demand is there not only from the Parliamentarians but also from the industry. In this background, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he is going to take to strengthen the anti-dumping measures and interact with our Missions abroad to keep a close watch on import of these goods. It may come under the scrutiny of the WTO. Therefore, we should be very careful in this regard. The Minister may kindly explain as to what steps he is taking to strengthen the existing machinery as also the law. Is he going to bring up some new enactment?

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Sir, I have already said when I took over, the Directorate of Anti-Dumping....*(Interruptions)*....No. I have strengthened it greatly. Therefore, on that count, the hon. Member need not have any doubt in his mind that the anti-dumping muscle, as he called it, is weak. If you see the list that I have read out just now — I have not read out the whole list, actually — you will see that action was taken.

As a matter of fact, I know that the Indian industries are quite happy with the action taken so far. In regard to rules and regulations, there may be a need, perhaps, to improve or modify or change. I don't disagree with him. For instance, it is possible to bring down the time taken in finally deciding in regard to anti-dumping.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, the hon. Minister, while replying has said that he has strengthened the mechanism set up in the Directorate. That is the mechanism set up and it is understandable. But, the most important point is, there is a genuine feeling—and the feeling has its substance—that the Indian laws are too soft with regard to dumping and it is also being believed that the Government of India does not have adequate political conviction or political courage to act according to the national interest. That is a general feeling not only among the industrialists—I am not speaking about the industrialists—but that is the feeling among many. In view of this, I would request the Minister to answer categorically. I want to know from him whether the Government would seek immediate modification of the anti-dumping laws to make them more stringent and to make them more effective. I also would like to know whether he is going to do it immediately. This is part (a) of my question. Part (b) is, if he would like to bring about immediate changes in the law, would he have adequate international mechanism to monitor the way in which the advanced capitalist countries are taking advantage of the Indian situation and dumping their goods in India?

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Sir, in the first place, I would like to very strongly deny the suggestion that we are soft either in terms of law, or, in terms of our action towards the big countries, Western countries as he put it. I would like the hon. Member to go through the list and find for himself so that he is convinced that we have taken strong action. There has not been any undue

delay in taking action also but I always welcome any suggestion regarding further improvement in the procedures and in the law.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: We want a categorical assurance that they will be amendment immediately. It is not a question whether the Minister is convinced. How long the Government would take to take a decision?

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: I do not know how more categorical I could be!

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: How long would you take to bring a Bill! That is the point. It is not your personal intention. Intentions must be reflected in deeds.

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a little earlier, when Dr. Mitra had put a question, I had said that I am looking eagerly towards the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Commerce. I will accept any, not only what is worthwhile but constructive and useful, suggestions and take action immediately.

SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Ever since this liberalisation business, dumping has grown in the country. My question is very small. Is it a fact that any Indian industry, complaining of dumping, has to fill in a questionnaire running into forty-five pages? Is it a fact that complaining industry has to prove what the cost is in the producing country and what is the cost of the various factors of production in the country dumping in India. Will the Government simplify the procedures and not make such impossible demands on our industry?

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Sir, as I said earlier, the law itself provides that these things must happen: One is the existence of dumping, the second is the existence of injury and the third, casual link between injury and dumping. Unless these things are proved, the anti-dumping authority cannot take action. Therefore, to give the fullest possible opportunity to both the parties, which is necessary under the law, it takes some time. Sir, may I also submit that so far, there has not been any undue delay in taking action? There is also a provision that if any party is aggrieved because of the decision taken, it can go in for an appeal. Therefore, we had to give the fullest opportunity to both the parties. It is like a court hearing. It is a quasi-judicial authority. Therefore, there might be some delay but not an undue delay.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister says that the law pertaining to anti-dumping is strengthened and the industry is satisfied. But we are not satisfied with the reply given to this august House. For example, in the current year, the production by the sugar industry is 12.6 million metric tonnes and the carry-forward stock is five million metric tonnes. This quantity is enough for the public distribution system and open market requirement. In spite of this, the import of sugar was allowed under the OGL. Now, one million metric tonne of sugar has actually been imported at the cost of Rs. 1,100 crores. This amount has gone away from us and foreign exchange has depleted to that extent. Sir, therefore, what I feel is that this has led to a tremendous pressure on the prices in the open market also. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would give a categorical assurance that he would ban the import of sugar in this country. If not, what are the reasons for the same? Sir, now the import duty is only five per cent. If he feels and if the Government feels that 12.65 million metric tonnes plus five million metric tonnes, that is, 17.65 million metric tonne of sugar is not enough—we feel this quantity is enough—at least, import duty should be raised by 25% to 30 per cent. Otherwise, the sugar industry will perish in this country. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister in this regard.

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Sir, earlier, I had answered this point also. If the hon. Member wants me to repeat it, I will certainly do it. In the first place, we have allowed the import of sugar from Pakistan and that is because of our recent experience of a rise, a very steep rise in the prices of several commodities and also to improve our trade relation with Pakistan. Last year, we had exported. Actually, we belong to the SAARC family. There should be free trade. Sometimes we export and sometimes we import from the SAARC member countries. The point raised by the hon. Member that import duty on sugar should be raised would be considered.

SHRI JAYANT KUMAR MALHOUTRA: Sir, I want to disabuse the Minister of his impression that industry is very happy at the way the mechanism is working. In fact, this mechanism is very weak. Sir, I was a Member of the Standing Committee on Industry where we had raised our concern before the Secretaries when they met us that in view of the lowering of duty and opening up, this mechanism should be put in place. Unfortunately, it has been put in place but it is still not functioning properly. Other countries are able to react much more quickly. The developed countries like America and the European countries took lesser time than us in reacting to it and their embassies in the countries where dumping is taking place are actively involved in the setting up of a price framework. Dumping is not just a matter of cost. Dumping means if any country export below the fair market price in that country, that is considered as dumping. And dumping is taking place in a tremendous manner, as far as India is concerned, and it is one of the reasons for the recession in some of our key sectors. I do not believe that the Ministry of Commerce is making any serious efforts to strengthen this mechanism as it is now because it takes a lot of time. I have a personal experience in this. Sir, even the safeguard duty takes about eight months to one year by which time they dump enough for the next three years. So, the industry has no chance to get itself revived in the next two to three years. I would like the hon. Minister to let up know the difference in the reaction time between India and the other countries where anti-dumping duty is imposed. What is the role our embassies have in providing economic data to Delhi so that they can finalise these reports quickly?

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Sir, the hon. Member had an occasion to discuss with me with regard to certain cases. I had explained to him that the procedure had to be completed. In case of dumping of a particular commodity, let us say, from China, it is necessary for us to send people to China to find out as to what is the cost of production there. One of the rules, before we take decision to impose anti-dumping duty is, ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI JAYANT KUMAR MALHOUTRA: Sir, the criteria is, of the price at which they export is below their fair home market price. That is called dumping.

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: If any particular article is sold to another country at a price below the price at which it is sold in the exporting country, it constitutes dumping ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI JAYANT KUMAR MALHOUTRA: That information we can have from the embassies. For that, we need not send our delegation from here ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: I am sorry to say that our embassies are not in a position to send technical information ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, what is this? He is contradicting his own reply. I categorically asked him whether the international mechanism is working or not? ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Sir, I

am sorry to say. In every embassy ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, I am very sorry. I seek your indulgence ...(*interruptions*)... asked him ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: In every embassy, we have a commercial counsellor. He has to find out all these things ...(*interruptions*)... This is not correct ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: I asked him categorically whether the international mechanism is operating or not. I asked him about the softness of the law. And, secondly, about the international mechanism. While replying to my question, the hon. Minister said, "Everything is in place." But while replying to another supplementary, he is saying that the embassies cannot send in the technical replies. He is contradicting ...(*interruptions*)... We want your protection ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Sir, also, he has not given a proper reply with regard to sugar dumping. Pakistan is giving subsidy to its sugar industry ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: In fact, in the field of telecommunications, particularly, where actually domestic financing is there, this kind of export and capture of the entire international market is common knowledge. It is happening in the field of telecommunciations ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, the hon. Minister is not responding in a responsible way ...(*interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allright. Let there be a half-an-hour discussion borne out of this question ...(*interruptions*)... That is all ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: The hon. Minister must clarify this position ...(*interruptions*)... He must clarify.

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Sir, you have ordered for a half-an-hour discussion. I have no objection. I welcome it. But I must say that the hon. Member, Shri Gurudas Das Gupta, has not been fair. He is saying about the ...(*interruptions*)... What did you say? ... (*interruptions*)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: It is about the international mechanism for monitoring ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Yes. It is about the international mechanism for monitoring ...(*interruptions*)... I, really, cannot understand what the meaning of international mechanism is ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, there are embassies. What else you want? ...(*interruptions*)... What else the Government of India want? ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: We have to collect all the information which is not readily available. The hon. Member is saying that we must decide it expeditiously. It is not possible to get information ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: I am sorry.

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Therefore, sometimes, we have to send our people, our officers there ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, I said, "expeditiously" about the law. But, about the "international mechanism", I put a direct question to the hon. Minister as to what is "international mechanism" ...(*interruptions*)... There are embassies.

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: In the first place, please realise that it is not an executive body. It is a quasi-judicial body ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, that is not the point. It is for the Government of India's information ...(*interruptions*)... Sir, These two things are separate ...(*interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, have a half-an-hour discussion on this. We can discuss all these things at that time.

*104. [*The Questioner* (Shri Suresh Kalmadi) *was absent. For answer,* vide col. 37 *infra.]*

*105. [*The Questioner* (Shrimati Saroj Dubey) *was absent. For answer,* vide col. 38 *infra.]*

Atrocities on SCs/STs

106. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: †
SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atrocities on SCs and STs reported during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of persons challaned, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb atrocities on SCs and STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) A statment is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Atrocities committed against SCs & STs

Name of State/UT	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
1. Andhra Pradesh	1764	1629	1880	165	252	236
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	5	0
3. Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Bihar	747	810	710	232	190	158
5. Goa	4	1	2	0	0	0
6. Gujarat	1724	1764	1831	486	369	384
7. Haryana	82	63	92	0	1	5
8. Himachal Pradesh	82	66	61	5	3	1
9. Jammu & Kashmir	25	17	8	8	6	11
10. Karnataka	1171	1089	1227	96	180	78
11. Kerala	696	640	755	185	122	139
12. Madhya Pradesh	3979	4075	4269	1690	1466	1400
13. Maharashtra	1622	1352	831	505	337	189
14. Manipur	1	0	0	2	0	0
15. Meghalaya	2	0	0	2	1	13
16. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Orissa	329	486	602	143	179	220
19. Punjab	8	12	11	4	1	0
20. Rajasthan	5197	6623	5624	1784	1393	1445
21. Sikkim	33	14	18	40	46	31
22. Tamil Nadu	1293	1812	1403	40	85	227
23. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Uttar Pradesh	14205	10963	8500	105	336	86
25. West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Andman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2